DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 031 363 RC 003 592

By-Marshall, D. G.; And Others
Family Adjustment in Selected Low-Income Areas of Northern Wisconsin.
Wisconsin Univ., Madison.
Spons Agency-Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D.C.
Pub Date Oct 68
Note-65p.
EDRS Price MF-$0.50 HC-$3.35
Descriptors-Adjustment Problems, Agency Role, Area Studies, Community Agencies (Public), *Community Attitudes, Community Problems, Evaluation, Family Characteristics, Individual Characteristics, *Low Income Counties, Low Income Groups, Migration Patterns, Rural Areas, *Rural Economics, Rural Population, *Social Problems, Statistical Data, *Surveys
Identifiers-Burnett County, Forest County, Wisconsin

This study, conducted in 1967, in Burnett and Forest Counties, Wisconsin, attempts to show the present situation of the residents of the area (characterized by low income, marginal farm land, high out-migration of the young, a disproportionately large number of the aged and the very young, high welfare costs and a dwindling tax base). The attitudes of these residents toward some of the Federal and state agency services and facilities in their counties, their role in problem solution, and their analysis of the problems, prospects, and people of their counties are explored. The survey covers 249 household (879 people). Included are statistical data on population composition (household size, age-sex, dependents), characteristics of household heads (age, martial status, education, occupation, income, and income as related to these other characteristics), and the characteristics of the out-migrant and in-migrant youth. The primary conclusion suggests a balance between economic concerns (job opportunities, training, increased farm production, new industry) and social concerns (care of and financial assistance for the aged), individual and county improvement. (SE)

ED031363

OCT - 1968

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH ON POVERTY

FAMILY ADJUSTMENT IN SELECTED LOW-INCOME AREAS OF NORTHERN WISCONSIN

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Hazel Reinhardt,
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and Terry Marshall

RC 003592

SPECIAL REPORT

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON, WISCONSIN

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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The printing of this report was supported by funds granted to the Institute for Research on Poverty pursuant to the provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

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COUNTIES ABOVE THE DARK LINE WERE DESIGNATED IN THE 1930's AS PART OF THE LAKE-STATES CUT-OVER REGION.

FAMILY ADJUSTMENT IN SELECTED LOW INCOME AREAS OF NORTHERN WISCONSIN

INTRODUCTION

The problems of Northern Wisconsin have been given much attention by those concerned with development in Wisconsin and the North Central Region. For decades Wisconsin's 17 northern counties have been characterized by low income, marginal farm land, high out-migration of the young, a disproportionately large number of the aged and the very young, high welfare costs and a dwindling tax base. These problems, identified and recognized as early as 1930, continue to restrict the development of the 17-county area.

Many federal, state and local agencies are working in the northern counties. Federal agricultural agencies, state and local welfare agencies, federal poverty programs, public and private development committees and many others are at work in the North. Yet, despite the presence of these groups, the problems persist.

This study, conducted in 1967 in Burnett and Forest Counties, attempts to show the present situation of the residents of the area, the attitudes of these residents toward some of the federal and state agencies working in their counties, and their analysis of the problems, prospects and people of their counties.

Burnett County is located in the northwestern corner of the state along the St. Crois River bordering Minnesota. It is approximately 90 miles from Minneapolis-St. Paul by superhighway. Agriculture and light industry are the main sources of income. The population in 1960 was 9,214 and the estimate of the 1967 population is 8,051.*

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*Fuchs, Zahava, Helen Poppe, Douglas G. Marshall, Population Estimates by Counties, Wisconsin, July 1, 1967 and July 1, 1968, Population Note No. 7, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, January, 1968, p. 4. Estimates were calculated by the Hamilton-Perry method.

Forest County is located in the northeastern part of the state and borders Michigan's Upper Peninsula. About 90 percent of the land is forested, with some 57 percent of the forested area in the Nicolet National Forest. The main industry is lumbering. In 1960, the population of the county was 7,542 and the estimate of the 1967 population is 6,210.*

The sample for this study was drawn from the open-country area of Burnett and Forest Counties. All incorporated and unincorporated settlements were excluded, as were summer residents who normally spend less than half of the year in the area. Interviews were obtained in June and July of 1967.

The respondents were randomly selected by sections so that the total number of respondents per township was proportional to the total open-country population of the township. The survey includes 123 households in Forest County and 126 households in Burnett County, giving a total of 249 households containing 879 people.

Farm families accounted for 40 percent of the sample in Burnett, and 29 percent in Forest. Non-farm families in Burnett included 60 percent of the sample, as compared to 71 percent in Forest County.

SUMMARY

The average family size for the open-country sample in both counties is larger than that of the state as a whole, but similar to that of the 17-county northern area. Median family income is considerably greater for the state than in either Forest or Burnett Counties where two of every five families earn less than $3,000 per year.

The survey points out the effects of out-migration on the population: only eight percent of the people in the Burnett sample, and ten percent in the Forest sample are in the younger working years of 20-39. In addition, a relatively high percentage of persons are below 15 years old, or older than 65. In Burnett, more than one-fourth of the household heads are retired; in Forest, almost 15 percent are retired.

Looking at household heads, the data show that the average open-country household head in Burnett County has had 8.8 years of education and is 60 years old. In Forest, the average household head has had 9.4 years of education and is nearly 52 years old. In Burnett County slightly more than one-fourth of the household heads have high school degrees and six percent have gone on to college. In Forest, one-third have finished high school and seven percent have gone on to college. In general it is the household heads who have less education, head smaller families, or who are retired or over 64 who tend to have the lowest annual incomes.

Farming is important in both counties, although more so in Burnett where 28 percent of the household heads list their primary occupation as farming. In Forest, 19 percent list their primary occupation as farming. In both counties, craftsmen comprise the second largest occupational category. About one-fourth of the household heads in both counties hold a second job and between one-third and one-half of these list farming as their secondary occupation. In addition, about 20 percent of the wives in Burnett County are employed outside the home, as compared to only seven percent of the wives in Forest County.

Those persons who have left the parental household and who no longer live in the county are referred to here as migrant children. The sample includes 129 migrant children from Burnett and 144 from Forest.

The survey indicates that a larger percentage of males than females tend to leave the two counties, especially in Forest where the ratio of male to female migrant children is 1.36.

A large percentage of these migrant children move to metropolitan areas: those from Burnett County to Minneapolis-St. Paul;those from Forest County to Milwaukee, Racine-Kenosha, and Chicago. About one-third of the Forest out-migrants move to other Wisconsin counties.

Marriage and jobs are cited as the major reasons for leaving the counties, in addition to the large percentage who leave to enter the armed forces.

A large percentage of the migrant children--about 45 percent in both counties--are not now in the labor force. This category includes those in the armed forces, housewives, and students. Most of the out-migrants from Burnett County who are employed are either craftsmen or operatives. The largest single occupational category for Forest out-migrants is operatives, although a number have become professionals, clerical workers or craftsmen. Of the out-migrants from both counties in this sample, none are now in farming.

A majority of respondents in both counties indicated that they consider their county a good place in which to live. Comparison of the two counties shows that a larger percentage of Burnett County respondents are satisfied with their county and feel they can play a

part in making necessary improvements. Significant differences were found by age, income, education and occupation for variation in feeling that one can or cannot play a part in making improvements.

Residents of both counties see lack of employment opportunities as a major problem, although this is apparently of more widespread concern in Forest County. Large percentages of people in both counties feel improvements are needed in recreation, housing and health facilities. Again, these are seen as presenting larger problems in Forest than in Burnett County.

When judging county facilities and services in general, about half of the respondents in both counties find them adequate. Large percentages of respondents in both counties are satisfied with religious, welfare, and educational facilities and public utilities. In judging selected agencies and programs operating in the counties, more people rate them favorable than unfavorable, although percentages of people answering "don't know" vary widely from agency to agency. Evaluation of farm-oriented programs tend to be more favorable in Burnett County than in Forest, with larger percentages of Forest County residents responding "don't know."

Larger percentages of Burnett County than Forest County respondents see county residents working together cooperatively to solve their county's problems. Large percentages of Forest County respondents feel that many residents lack confidence in their county's ability to prosper, and that in general there is too much talk and not enough action on county problems.

CONCLUSIONS

The situations existing in Burnett and Forest County mirror the problems and prospects of the entire 17-county northern region of Wisconsin. The study reaffirms the persistance of problems which have plagued the North for four decades: low income, high out-migration of youth, high proportion of dependent population.

Major emphasis in seeking solutions to these problems is usually phrased in terms of employment. Residents emphasize the need for additional job opportunities; county leaders suggest the need for new or expanded industry and for developing recreation potentials; and a variety of agencies and programs seek to better equip people for jobs through various training programs. In the case of farmers, several agencies are attempting to increase farm production in various ways.

Behind these efforts and desires lie two general assumptions: first, that it is important to help the county through improved and new facilities or industries; and second, that it is important to help the individual residents of the county either to find jobs or to increase their present income. A common assumption is that efforts to help individual residents increase their economic position necessarily go hand in hand with efforts to improve the county.

It seems evident, however, that the goals of a county's individual residents may in fact be detrimental to the goals of the county or the area. Efforts to upgrade individual standards of living may actually assist the continued out-migration of youth and movement from the farms, thus depriving the counties of many potentially productive citizens. The new federal job training programs, as well as

training programs sponsored by county industry, may indeed benefit certain individuals by making them more employable. Yet, these individuals may then leave for metropolitan areas where they can command much higher wages for the same skills. Thus, unless northern Wisconsin industries can pay wages competitive with metropolitan industries, it seems likely that they will be faced with a high turnover of skilled workers. At the same time, industries that could be attracted to these areas because of prevailing low wages may be dissuaded by the continued trend of out-migration of the working-age force.

But, as the study of Burnett and Forest Counties points out, even if new jobs were to be created, if people could be trained, and if youth could somehow be persuaded to remain, the problems of the North would still not be completely solved.

For instance, the problems of one major group--the aged--reoccur throughout the study. In terms of income, the aged are among the most disadvantaged in the North; and they are among the most pessimistic about their ability to help the county. It seems obvious that the low income household heads over 65 will be helped little by new job opportunities, training programs, or improved county facilities. Unless the aged return to work they can only be helped out of their low income status by some type of financial assistance such as increased social security benefits, a guaranteed annual income, negative income tax, or increased participation in post-retirement income plans. For retirees whose pre-retirement financial arrangements are inadequate, however, it seems likely that only some type of increased public expenditures can lift them above the poverty level.

While emphasizing the needs of older residents, it is important not to forget that there are low income people in other age brackets. Among these groups some lack skills, some lack only the employment to match their skills, some lack incentive or initiative, and some are farmers tied to poor land.

It is perhaps a cliche to point out that different problems require different solutions, but these words seem highly applicable to the North. The low-income problem of the North is really a variety of problems which affect different groups of residents in different ways. New employment opportunities will not help the aged poor; job training programs alone will not help the marginal farmer tied by his investment to poor land; nor will even the best of training programs assist the county if those who are trained take their new skills to the city.

Despite the persistence of these problems, northern residents remain generally positive toward their counties. This fact indicates the importance of non-economic factors in the North--physical and climatic attractions, presence of friends, and love of "the rural life." Thus, while improved economic conditions are of concern, they are not the entire concern of residents of the North.

As planning for the future proceeds, it must therefore deal with the economic as well as the social concerns and the need to balance improvement for individuals against improvement for the area. The task remains a difficult one.

I. POPULATION COMPOSITION

A. Household Size

A household in the present study is defined as all persons living in one dwelling unit, excluding all children no longer residing at home.

The median household size in the two counties in the study is higher than that of the Wisconsin median of 2.4 members. The median for Burnett is 2.9 members; for Forest, the median is 3.85 members. The combined median for the two counties is 3.2 members, only slightly smaller than the average family size of 3.4 members for the 17-county northern area.

In comparing household size in Burnett and Forest, two major differences emerge--Burnett County has a much larger percentage of two-member households than does Forest; and Forest County has a larger percentage of households composed of seven or more members than does Burnett (See Table 1). In Forest County, nearly 20 percent of the households surveyed contain seven or more members, including one household of 15. Burnett County shows only 2.4 percent with seven or more members, none of which contain more than 10 members.

TABLE 1. HOUSEHOLD SIZE, BURNETT AND FOREST COUNTIES, 1967

No. of Persons per Household	Burnett		Forest		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	10	7.9	13	10.6	23	9.2
2	61	48.4	34	27.6	95	38.2
3	17	13.5	17	13.8	34	13.6
4	15	11.9	12	9.8	27	10.8
5	11	8.7	13	10.6	24	9.6
6	9	7.1	10	8.1	19	7.6
7-15	3	2.4	24	19.5	27	10.8
Total	126	100.0	123	100.0	249	100.0
Median Household Size		2.9		3.8		3.2

In both counties, the largest single percentage of households are those with two members. In Burnett, nearly half of the households are in this category; in Forest, slightly more than one-fourth of the households have two members. This difference may reflect the relatively larger number of retired persons living in Burnett County.

B. Age and Sex

Figures 1 and 2 show the age-sex pyramid of the sample population for Burnett and Forest Counties.

The small percentage of people in the age group from 20 to 39 indicates the effects of out-migration in the two counties. Only 8.3 percent of the Burnett County sample and 10.4 percent of the Forest County sample fall into this age group.

The relationship between the dependent population--those people under 15 and over 65-- to the population in the working age groups also reflects the out-migration of the labor force. In Forest County, there is nearly one dependent for every person in the working age group--a dependency ratio of 95.3. Burnett has approximately three dependents for every four persons who are of working age, or a dependency ratio of 71.4.

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS

A. Age and Marital Status

The median age of household heads in Burnett and Forest Counties is above the state's 1960 median age of 49.7 years for rural household heads. The Forest County median of 51.8 years is 2.1 years above the state median; the Burnett County median of 60.0 years is 10.3 years above that of the state. This again reflects Burnett's larger percentage of retired persons.

FIGURES 1 & 2. Age-Sex Distribution of Open-Country Population, Burnett and Forest Counties, Wisconsin, 1967

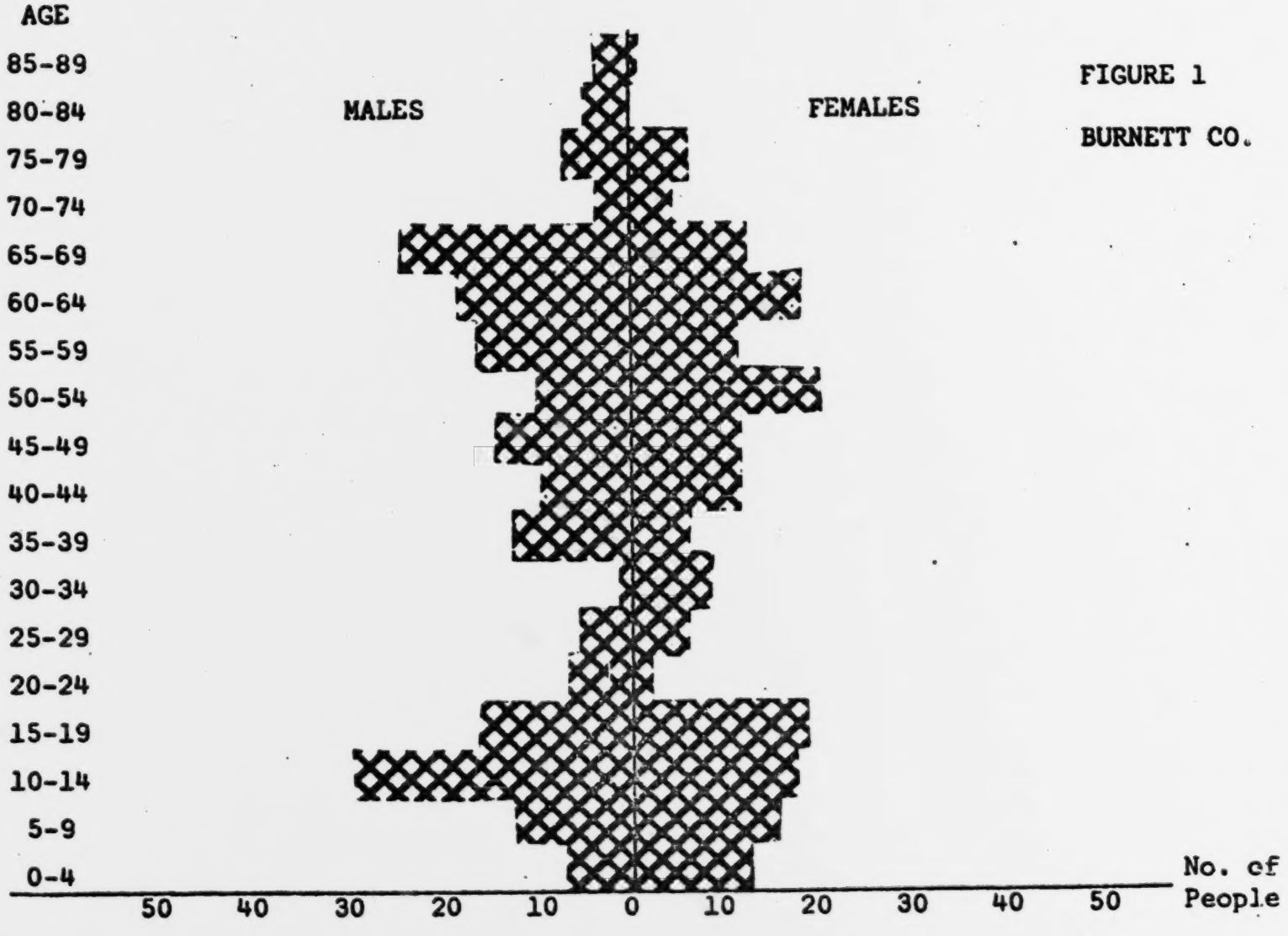

FIGURE 1

BURNETT CO.

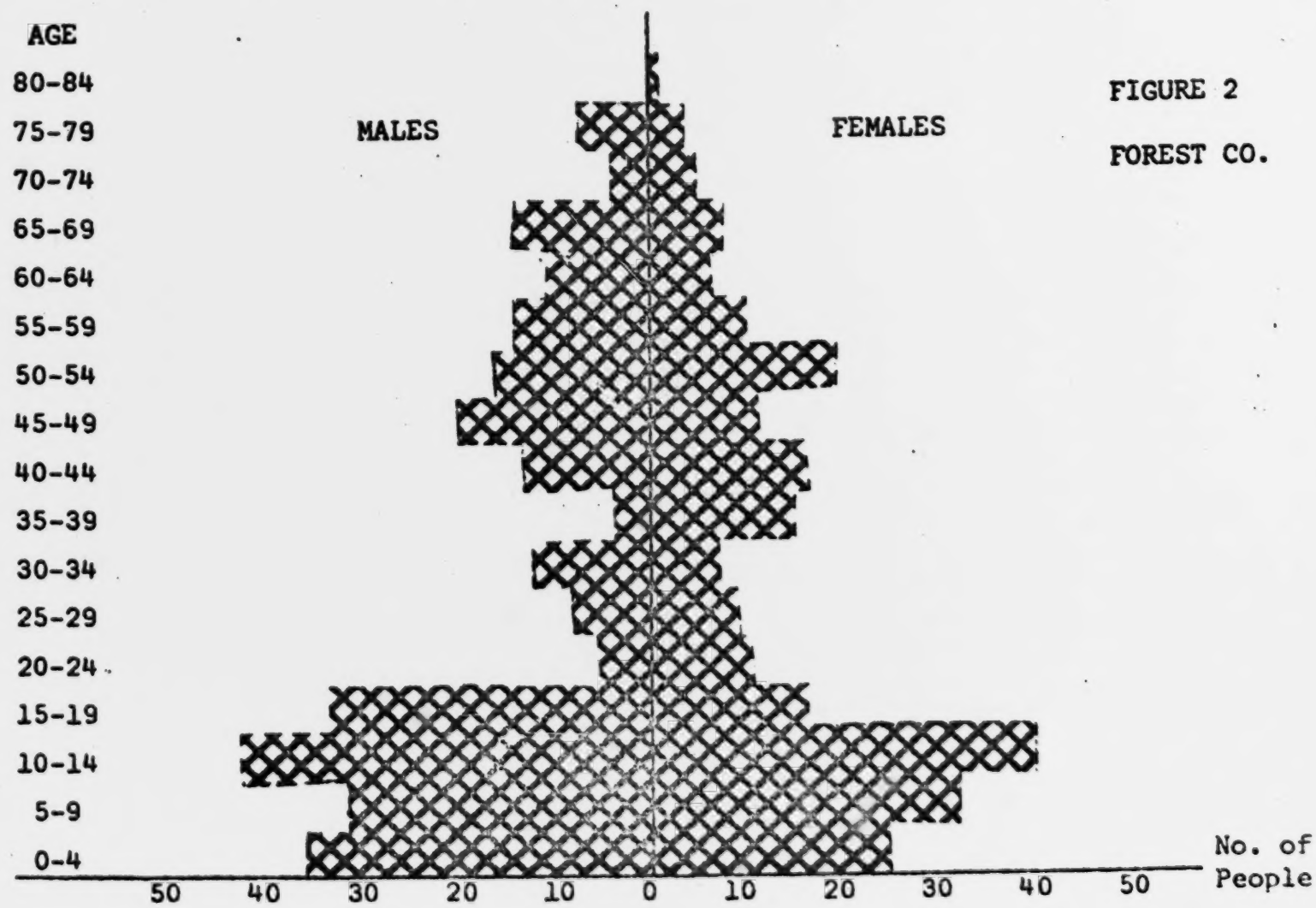

FIGURE 2

FOREST CO.

Most household heads in the sample are married--81.7 percent in Burnett and 87.0 in Forest.

B. Education

The median educational level of county respondents is slightly lower than 9th grade. Table 2 shows that the average household head in the Burnett sample attended 8.8 grades of school, while in Forest, the average grade completed is 9.4. In Burnett, nearly three-fourths of the household heads sampled have not received a high school diploma, and in Forest two-thirds have not finished high school. Only six percent of the sample in Burnett and seven percent in Forest have gone on for post-high school studies.

TABLE 2. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS, BURNETT AND FOREST COUNTIES, 1967

Number of Grades Completed	Burnett No.	Burnett %	Forest No.	Forest %	Total No.	Total %
8 or less	77	61.1	58	47.5	136	54.6
9-11	16	12.7	26	21.3	42	16.8
12	25	19.8	30	24.6	55	22.0
13-16	7	5.6	6	4.9	13	5.2
17-18	1	0.8	2	1.6	3	1.2
Total	126	100.0	122	100.0	249	100.0
Median Grade Completed		8.8		9.4		8.9

In general, younger family heads have attended more years of school than older heads (see Table 3). Those heads under 35 have completed a median of 12.8 grades for Burnett, and 12.1 grades for Forest; heads who are 35-64 have completed a median of 8.8 grades for Burnett and 9.7 grades for Forest. Household heads 65 and over have completed a median of 8.6 grades in Burnett and 6.5 grades in Forest.

TABLE 3. MEDIAN GRADE COMPLETED FOR HOUSEHOLD HEADS BY AGE, BURNETT AND FOREST COUNTIES, 1967

Age	Burnett	Forest
Under 35	12.8 years	12.1 y
35-64	8.8	9.7
65 and over	8.6	6.9
All ages	8.8 years	9.4 years

C. Occupation

Table 4 shows the major and secondary occupations of household heads in the two counties.

Farmers constitute the single largest occupational category in each county. More than one-fourth of the Burnett County sample are farmers, as compared to about one-fifth in Forest County.

TABLE 4. OCCUPATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS BY MAJOR AND SECONDARY OCCUPATION, BURNETT AND FOREST COUNTIES, 1967

Occupational Groups	Major Occupation							
	Burnett		Forest		Burnett		Forest	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Not in Labor Force	5	4.0	4	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional Technical	2	1.6	8	6.5	0	0.0	1	2.8
Farm Manager	35	27.8	23	18.7	14	46.7	13	37.1
Managers, Officials, Proprieters	10	7.9	8	6.5	2	6.7	2	5.7
Clerical	2	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sales	0	0.0	1	0.8	4	13.3	1	2.8
Craftsmen	20	15.9	21	17.1	1	3.3	3	8.6
Operatives	8	6.3	15	12.2	0	0.0	5	14.3
Private Household Workers	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Service Workers	1	0.8	2	1.6	3	10.0	2	5.7
Farm Laborers	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Laborers	4	3.2	14	11.4	6	20.0	8	22.8
Retired	33	26.2	18	14.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Semi-retired	6	4.8	6	4.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Disabled	0	0.0	2	1.6	0	0.0	9	0.0
Total	126	100.0	123	100.0	30	100.0	35	100.0

About one in six of the household heads in each county is a craftsman--including such occupations as machinists, carpenters and electricians. This constitutes 15.9 percent in Burnett, and 17.1 percent in Forest. Both operatives and laborers account for slightly more than 10 percent of the labor force in Forest.

Retired persons comprise large segments of the population in both counties. In Burnett, more than one-fourth of the household heads are retired; by contrast, in Forest County, 15 percent are retired. Eighteen families or 14.3 percent of the sample households in Burnett moved into that county to retire. Eight, or 6.3 percent, of the Forest sample moved to that county to retire.

In Burnett, 24 percent of the household heads have a second job, compared to 28 percent in Forest. Of those with two jobs, 47 percent in the Burnett sample and 37 percent of Forest's sample list their secondary occupation as farmer. Twenty percent in Burnett and 23 percent in Forest list laborer as their secondary occupation.

D. Income

The median annual family income is less than $4,000 for both the Burnett and Forest samples. The median income is $3,538 in Burnett County, while Forest's is a somewhat higher $3,857. This compares to the Wisconsin rural population median of $4,700, and $3,905 for the rural North, as reported in the 1960 Census.

The two counties show virtually identical percentages of families in the lowest income brackets--those below $3,000 yearly. Nearly two-fifths of the families in both counties report earning less than $3,000 yearly--38.5 percent in Burnett County, and 39.0 percent in Forest County.

TABLE 5. FAMILY INCOME, BURNETT AND FOREST COUNTIES, 1967

Income	Burnett		Forest		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under $1000	11	9.0	14	11.9	25	10.4
1000-1999	19	15.6	15	12.7	34	14.2
2000-2999	17	13.9	17	14.4	34	14.2
3000-3999	26	21.3	14	11.9	40	16.7
4000-5999	23	18.8	20	16.9	43	17.9
6000-7999	14	11.5	20	16.9	34	14.2
8000-9999	10	8.2	9	7.6	19	7.9
10,000 & over	2	1.6	9	7.6	11	4.6
Total	122	100.0	118	100.0	240	100.0
Don't know	4		5		9	
Median Income	$3,538		$3,857		$3,675	

Small differences do exist between the counties in the less than $1,000 and $1,000-$1,999 categories, yet both counties show that 24.6 percent of the families earn below $2,000 a year.

Above the $3,000 level, however, Forest County shows more people in the higher earning categories, as opposed to Burnett which has more families in the lower earning categories. This accounts for the higher median family income of Forest County.

The Burnett County sample shows that 21 percent of the families earning between $3,000-$3,999 as compared with only 12 percent in Forest. Those earning between $6,000 and $7,999 represent 17 percent of the families in Forest, and only 11.5 percent in Burnett. In the highest category--those earning $10,000 or more per year--Forest County reports 7.6 percent of its sample, as compared with only 1.6 percent in Burnett. This in part reflects the larger percentage of professional people in Forest--6.5 percent as compared with 1.6 percent in Burnett County. At the other income levels, $4,000-$5,999, and $8,000-$9,999, the two counties show similar percentages.

The lower median household income of Burnett County becomes more significant by comparing percentages of working wives in the two counties. Wives in 21 percent of the Burnett County households are employed outside their homes; in Forest County, only 7 percent of wives are gainfully employed.

To more accurately depict the characteristics of various income groups, family income was compared with education, occupation, and age of household heads, and household size. Pertinent findings are reported below, as well as in Table 6.

1. Income and Education

In the households sampled, education is directly related to income, i.e., those with more education generally have higher incomes.

In Burnett, of those with 12 or more grades of school completed, 30 percent earn $6000 or more per year, while 12 percent earn less than $2000. However, only 6.6 percent of those with less than an 8th grade education earn $6000 or more yearly. More than half earn less than $2000. The same trend is evident in Forest: over 50 percent of those with the most education earn $6000 or more per year, while nearly 35 percent of those with less than 8th grade education earn less than $2000 per year.

2. Income and Occupation

In Burnett, 46 percent of the white collar workers and 40 percent of the blue collar workers earn $6000 or more per year. A quarter of the farmers earn less than $2000 per year; another 40 percent earn more than $2000 but less than $4000 per year. Among the retired 45.7 percent earn less than $2000 per year.

In the Forest sample 78 percent of the white collar workers and nearly 40 percent of the blue collar workers earn $6000 or more. As in Burnett a quarter of the farmers earn less than $2000 per year, but another quarter earns more than $6000 per year in Forest. Retired people are again the lowest money makers with two-thirds of the Forest County sample earning less than $2000 and none making over $4000.

3. Income and Age

A strong relationship was found between income and age in both counties, with younger household heads having a higher income than older household heads. Nearly 60 percent of those 65 and over in Forest, and nearly 46 percent in Burnett reported incomes of less than $2000, while none of this age group reported incomes in the $6000 and over category in either county. Tables 6A and 6B show the relationship between age and income for the other age groups.

4. Income and Household Size

The data show a negative relationship between income and household size. In general, those families with less than three members have lower incomes than those with more members.

In Burnett, nearly 40 percent of those families with fewer than three members have incomes under $2000, while only 10 percent of these families earn $6000 or more. Of families with six or more members, one-third have incomes of $6000 or more, while none of these families earn less than $2000.

In Forest, nearly half of the small families have low incomes, and only 15 percent earn $6000 or more. Of the six or more member

TABLE 6A

INCOME BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, HOUSEHOLD HEADS, BURNETT COUNTY, 1967

Selected Character-istics	YEARLY INCOME Less than $2000 %	$2000-3999 %	$4000-5999 %	$6000 or more %	TOTAL
EDUCATION					
less than 8 years	53.3	40.0	0.0	6.6	100.0
8 to 11	24.3	36.5	18.9	20.3	100.0
12 or more	12.1	30.3	27.3	30.3	100.0
	x^2=14.35	df=6	sig.=.05		
OCCUPATION*					
not in labor force	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
white collar	15.4	30.8	7.7	46.2	100.0
blue collar	0.0	16.7	43.3	40.0	100.0
farmer	24.3	40.5	16.2	18.9	100.0
retired	42.1	47.4	7.9	2.6	100.0
	x^2=51.27	df=12	sig.=.001		
HOUSEHOLD SIZE					
0-2	37.3	4.8	10.4	10.4	100.0
3-5	11.6	25.6	27.9	34.9	100.0
6 or more	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	100.0
	x^2=26.22	df=6	sig.=.001		
AGE					
15-34	0.0	0.0	20.0	80.0	100.0
35-49	9.1	18.2	36.4	36.4	100.0
50-64	15.8	42.1	15.8	26.3	100.0
64+	45.7	45.7	8.7	0.0	100.0
	x^2=50.27	df=9	sig.=.001		

*Explanation of Occupational Categories

Not in Labor Force -- Housewife, student, armed forces.

White Collar -- Professional, technical, and kindred workers; Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm; Clerical and kindred workers; Sales workers.

Blue Collar -- Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers; Operatives and kindred workers; Private household workers; Service workers except private household; Laborers, except farm and mine.

Farmer -- Farmers and farm managers.

Retired -- Retired; Semi-retired.

TABLE 6B

INCOME BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, HOUSEHOLD HEADS, FOREST COUNTY, 1967

Selected Characteristics	YEARLY INCOME Less than $2000 %	$2000-3999 %	$4000-5999 %	$6000 and more %	TOTAL
EDUCATION					
less than 8 years	34.5	41.4	13.8	10.3	100.0
8-11	28.8	25.0	15.4	30.8	100.0
12 and more	11.1	13.9	22.2	52.8	100.0
	x^2=18.73	df=6	sig.=.01		
OCCUPATION					
not in labor force	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
white collar	0.0	7.1	14.3	78.6	100.0
blue collar	5.3	28.6	26.8	39.3	100.0
farmers	25.0	35.0	15.0	25.0	100.0
retired	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
HOUSEHOLD SIZE					
0-2	45.4	36.4	2.3	15.9	100.0
3-5	17.1	19.5	24.4	39.0	100.0
6 or more	6.1	21.2	27.3	45.4	100.0
	x^2=31.11	df=6	sig.=.001		
AGE					
15-34	15.0	10.0	30.0	45.0	100.0
35-49	11.4	22.8	22.8	42.8	100.0
50-64	20.5	39.8	12.8	35.9	100.0
65+	58.3	37.5	4.2	0.0	100.0
	x^2=33.80	df=9	sig.=.001		

families, nearly half have an income of $6000 or more, while only six percent earn less than $2000.

Thus it would appear that the two member households shown to have generally low incomes are probably retired people. The data illuminate the fact that it is the aged in Northern Wisconsin who are among the most disadvantaged financially.

III. CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANT CHILDREN

An important segment of the population under study includes migrant children who have left the parental household and who no longer live in the county.

Present ages of these migrant children range from 14 to 60 years. The median age at which these migrants left their counties was slightly less than 19 years.

The following information on these migrant children was gathered from household heads; the migrants themselves were not interviewed. The sample includes 129 migrant children from Burnett County, and 144 migrant children from Forest County.

Information on migrant children includes the ratio of males to females, marital status, residence, year of migration, education, occupation, reasons for leaving, and frequency of visits with parents. In addition, some comparisons will be made between these migrant children and children who no longer live in the parental household, but who still live in either Forest or Burnett County.

A. Sex and Marital Status

Slightly more males than females have migrated from Burnett and Forest Counties--the overall ratio being 1.22 males for each female.

Forest County, where the ratio of male to female migrants is 1.36 to 1, accounts for most of the difference. In Burnett, the ratio is 1.08 to 1.

In Burnett County, 71 percent of the migrant children are married, 28 percent are single, and less than one percent are divorced. Forest County migrant children include 75 percent married, 24 percent single, and 1.4 percent divorced.

B. Residence

The present residences of migrant children from both counties indicate that many have migrated to urban or metropolitan areas. Four particular metropolitan areas--Minneapolis-St. Paul, Milwaukee, Racine-Kenosha, and Chicago--account for about one-third of these migrants. This is shown in Table 7.

The nearby Minneapolis-St. Paul area draws most of the Burnett County migrants to metropolitan areas (31 percent of the sample). Forest County migrant children are divided among the other three areas: 17 percent are living in the Milwaukee area, 10 percent in Chicago, and 6 percent in the Racine-Kenosha area.

Nearly one-fourth of the Burnett County migrant children have moved out of the state to places other than the Minneapolis-St. Paul area. Of these, 16 percent now live in a contiguous county, 15 percent live in other Wisconsin counties, and 10 percent are in the armed forces.

Of the Forest County migrant children, 12 percent have moved to a contiguous county in Wisconsin; 29 percent have moved to other counties within the state (excluding the Milwaukee and Racine-Kenosha areas), and 15 percent live in other states (excluding the Chicago metropolitan area). Only 7 percent are in the armed forces.

TABLE 7. PRESENT RESIDENCE OF OUT-COUNTRY MIGRANT CHILDREN, BURNETT AND FOREST COUNTIES, 1967

Present Residence	Burnett		Forest	
	No.	%	No.	%
Selected Metropolitan Areas**	44	34.3	48	34.1
Contiguous County	21	16.4	17	12.1
Other County in Wisconsin	19	14.8	42	30.0
Other State	30	23.4	21	15.0
Contiguous County and Other State	1	0.8	2	1.4
Armed Forces	13	10.2	10	7.1
Total	128	100.0	140	100.0
**				
Milwaukee	1	0.8	25	17.7
Minneapolis-St. Paul	40	31.2	0	0.0
Racine-Kenosha	0	0.0	9	6.4
Chicago	3	2.3	14	10.0

C. Education

All of the migrant children from Burnett County, and 98.6 percent of the migrant children from Forest County have finished eigth grade. In addition, 81 percent of the migrants from Burnett have completed 12 grades of school or more, while from Forest, 68 percent have a high school education or above. This is shown in Table 8.

The median grade completed for migrant children from both counties is higher than that of household heads in the sample (supra, Table 2). The median grade completed for migrant children from Burnett is 12.6 grades, compared to 8.8 grades for household heads. From Forest, the median is 12.4 grades, compared to 9.4 for household heads.

A small percentage of the migrants were attending school at the time of the survey--only 9.3 percent of those from Burnett and 5.6 percent from Forest.

TABLE 8. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, OUT-COUNTY MIGRANT CHILDREN, BURNETT AND FOREST COUNTIES, 1967

Year of School Completed	Burnett		Forest	
	No.	%	No.	%
No education	0	0	1	0.7
1-7 years	0	0	0	0
8	7	5.4	20	14.1
9-11	17	13.2	24	16.9
12	72	55.8	62	43.7
13	12	9.3	10	7.0
14-15	12	9.3	14	9.8
16	6	4.7	9	6.3
17	1	.8	1	0.7
18	2	1.6	0	0
Total	129	100.0	142	100.0
Median	12.6		12.4	

D. Year of Migration

A greater percentage of children left both counties in the five-year period from 1960 to 1964 than in any other five-year period--34 percent in Burnett County, and 30 percent in Forest County. This is indicated in Table 9. During these years, out-migration of children ranged between eight and nine persons per year in the Burnett sample, and between five and twelve per year in the Forest sample.

Out-migration has continued since 1964--of the migrants from Burnett, 20.5 percent left since 1964; from Forest, 17 percent left since 1964. About half of Burnett County's out-migrant children left since 1960, at the rate of 7.3 percent per year. In 1966, however, out-county migrants totaled 11.5 percent. In Forest County, 41 percent of out-county migration has occured since 1960, at the rate of 6 percent per year. In 1964, the Forest County rate climbed to nearly 9 percent, and in 1965 to 11 percent. Since both counties are

losing population according to recent population estimates, this increase in out-migration is to be expected.

TABLE 9. YEAR OF MIGRATION OF OUT-COUNTRY MIGRANT CHILDREN, BURNETT AND FOREST COUNTIES

Year of Migration				
1930-34	3	2.4	2	1.5
1935-39	0	0.0	6	4.4
1940-44	7	5.7	13	9.6
1945-49	15	12.3	9	6.6
1950-54	13	10.6	21	15.4
1955-59	17	13.9	24	17.6
1960-64*	42	34.4	38	27.9*
1965-67**	25	20.5	23	16.9**
Total	122	100.0	136	100.0
* 1960	8	6.6	5	3.7
1961	8	6.6	9	6.6
1962	9	7.4	6	4.4
1963	8	6.6	6	4.4
1964	9	7.4	12	8.8
** 1965	6	4.9	15	11.0
1966	14	11.5	3	2.2
1967	5	4.1	5	3.7

E. Occupation

Occupational information on migrant children includes both the first job obtained after migration, and the migrant's current job. These figures and percentages are contained in Table 10.

1. First Occupation

A major portion of migrants were not in the labor force when they first left the county--46 percent of Burnett's migrants are in this category, and 50 percent of Forest's migrants. Of these, nearly 25 percent of the Burnett migrants were in the armed forces, as were 20 percent

of the Forest migrants. Others not in the labor force include housewives and students.

Those who entered the labor force upon leaving the area found employment mainly in three occupational categories: clerical, operative, and service work. From Burnett, 20 percent entered clerical work, slightly more than 10 percent entered operative work, and 8 percent went into service work. From Forest, nearly 20 percent found operative jobs, 10 percent found clerical jobs, and 8 percent became service workers. Each of the other major occupational groups accounts for less than five percent of the out-county migrants.

Of those migrant children from Burnett, 30 percent held their first job in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area. Another 16 percent worked in a contiguous county in Wisconsin. More out-county migrants from Forest (27.5 percent) chose another county in Wisconsin than any other location. Nearly 15 percent migrated to the Milwaukee metropolitan area. Another 11 percent first worked in another state.

TABLE 10. OCCUPATION OF OUT-MIGRANT CHILDREN, FIRST AND PRESENT JOBS, BURNETT AND FOREST COUNTY

OCCUPATION	Burnett				Forest			
	First		Present		First		Present	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Not in Labor Force	59	46.1	59	45.7	72	50.0	61	44.2
Professional, Technical	5	3.9	9	7.0	3	2.1	13	9.4
Farm, Farm Managers	2	1.6	--	---	--	---	--	---
Managers, Officials Proprieters	--	---	2	1.6	--	---	5	3.6
Clerical	25	19.5	11	8.5	15	10.4	11	8.0
Sales	1	0.8	--	---	--	---	1	0.7
Craftsmen	6	4.7	22	17.1	5	3.5	12	8.7
Operatives	14	10.7	23	17.7	27	18.8	27	19.6
Private Household Workers	4	3.1	--	---	4	2.8	1	0.7
Service Workers	10	7.8	3	2.3	12	8.3	3	2.2
Farm Laborers	1	0.8	--	---	1	.7	--	---
Laborers	1	0.8	--	---	5	3.5	4	2.9
Totals	128	100.0	129	100.0	144	100.0	138	100.0
No Data	1	0.8	--	---	--	---	6	4.2

2. Current Occupation

Again, a large percentage of out-county migrants from both counties are presently housewives, students or in the armed forces--46 percent from Burnett and 44 percent from Forest.

In both counties, comparison of first and present jobs indicates marked shifts in percentages of out-county migrants employed in certain job categories. In general, a larger percentage of migrants from both counties have entered professional, craftsmen and operative occupational categories, while fewer are now found in clerical and service work.

A comparison of the present occupation of migrant children with the occupations of their fathers and grandfathers reveals no discernible pattern in occupational mobility across generations. However, two interesting points can be made. None of the grandfathers of migrant children were professionals, while 18 out-county migrants from Burnett and 11 out-county migrants from Forest had fathers who were professionals. Also, none of the out-county migrants in either county are farmers and 88 had grandfathers who were farmers. Comparable figures for Forest are 37 and 82.

Of the Burnett County out-migrants who are currently gainfully employed, the largest percentages are operatives, 18 percent, and craftsmen, 17 percent. Clerical occupations include 8.5 percent, and professionals, 7 percent. All other categories contain fewer than five percent.

Of the Forest County out-migrants who are presently employed, operatives again include the largest percentage, with nearly 20 percent. Professionals make up nine percent of the Forest migrants; craftsmen nearly nine percent; and clerical eight percent. Each of the remaining categories contain less than five percent.

Most of the out-county migrant children presently work in the same county in which they live. A number of the Burnett County sample, however, commute to the Minneapolis-St. Paul area for their jobs. More than one-third of the Burnett County out-migrants work in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area, but only 21 percent list that area as their present residence (supra., Table 7).

F. Reason for Migrating

In both counties, a large percentage of out-county migrant children leave to find jobs. This reason for leaving accounts for a relatively higher portion of out-migrants from Forest than from Burnett County, however.

In Burnett, jobs and marriage account for about 60 percent of the out-migration--31 percent left to find jobs and 30 percent left for marriage. Other major reasons cited were armed forces, 23 percent, and college, 12 percent.

In Forest, however, 39 percent left for occupational reasons--more than twice the percentage of the next most frequently mentioned category. From Forest County, 18 percent left because of the armed forces; 17 percent left for marriage; and 17 percent left to attend college. Those presently in school include 9.3 percent from Burnett and 5.6 percent from Forest.

G. Frequency of Visits to Home County

Out-county migrant children from Burnett visit the county more frequently than do out-migrants from Forest County.

More than one-half of the Burnett County out-migrants visit the county at least several times a month, and more than 90 percent visit

at least several times a year. Only 22.7 percent of the Forest out-migrant children visit at least several times a month. Another 22.7 percent are reported to visit the county only rarely.

H. Comparisons: Out-County and In-County Migrant Children

Also included in the sample was information on a smaller group of children who have left the parental household but who still live in the county. A few brief comparisons will be made between these children and those who have left the county in an effort to shed more light on those whom we have termed out-county migrants.

The in-county migrants include 50 names in Burnett County, and 43 names in Forest County. Again, information on them was obtained from the household heads; the children themselves were not interviewed.

1. Sex and Marital Status

As pointed out under discussion of sex of out-county migrant children, males tend to migrate out, and females tend more to remain in the county. Thus, a slightly larger percentage of in-county migrants are female than are male. The ratio of females to males in Burnett is 1.17 to 1, and in the Forest sample, 1.26 to 1.

Almost all of the migrants who remain single and leave the parental household also leave the county--96 percent of those living in Burnett County are married; 91 percent of those in Forest County are married.

2. Education

The median education for out-county and in-county migrants from Burnett County are almost identical--12.6 and 12.5 years respectively. In Forest, however, those children who remain have a lower median

grade completed: 10.8 years compared to 12.4 years of education for the out-county migrant children.

3. Occupation

A larger percentage of migrant children who live in the county than those who have left the county are presently in the labor force. In Burnett, 62 percent are working, as compared to 54 percent of the out-county migrants. In Forest County, 63 percent are in the labor force, as compared to 55 percent of the out-county migrants.

One-fourth of the in-county migrants in Burnett County are employed in farming, whereas none of the out-county migrants are now in farming. Some 16 percent of in-county migrants in Burnett are craftsmen, about the same percentage as out-county migrants.

The largest category of in-county migrants in Forest County are the operatives (30 percent), as is true of the out-county migrants. Another 12 percent are managers, officials or proprietors, whereas only 3.6 percent of out-county migrants are in this category. Information on occupations of in-county migrants is contained in Table 12.

Reasons cited by the in-county migrants for leaving the parental household were chiefly for marriage and job--from Burnett, 43 percent left for marriage, and 31 percent left for a job; from Forest, 54 percent left for marriage, and 23 percent for a job.

More than one-half of the in-county migrants have returned after having first worked outside the county. Of the Burnett in-county migrants, 65 percent held their first job outside the county; of the Forest in-county migrants, 46 percent first worked outside the county.

TABLE 12. OCCUPATION OF IN-COUNTY MIGRANT CHILDREN, BURNETT AND FOREST COUNTIES, 1967

OCCUPATION	Burnett No.	Burnett %	Forest No.	Forest %
Not in Labor Force	19	38.0	16	37.2
Professional, Technical	1	2.0	1	2.3
Farm, Farm Managers	13	26.0	1	2.3
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	0	0.0	5	11.6
Clerical	1	2.0	0	0.0
Sales	0	0.0	0	0.0
Craftsmen	8	16.0	2	4.7
Operatives	3	6.0	13	30.2
Private Household Workers	2	4.0	2	4.7
Service Workers	3	6.0	3	7.0
Farm Laborers or Laborers	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	50	100.0	43	100.0

For both in-and out-county migrant children from Burnett, the largest percentages found their first jobs in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area (31 and 30 percent respectively). For Forest County, a large percentage first went to one of the metropolitan areas of Milwaukee, Racine-Kenosha, or Chicago--26 percent of the out-county, and 22 percent of the in-county migrants. Only 2.4 percent of the Forest in-county migrants went to another Wisconsin county, whereas one-third of the out-migrants did so for their first job.

IV. ATTITUDES OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS

An important concern of the study was to find out the attitudes of the open-country household heads toward their county, its problems, and toward the selected governmental agencies and programs working in the county.

The study sought to determine:

A. What residents think of their county as a place in which to live.

B. What role residents feel they as individuals have in making improvements in their county.

C. How residents look at and evaluate various aspects of the county, including 1) its problems, 2) selected services and facilities, 3) selected government agencies and programs, 4) various attitudes and actions of their fellow county residents.

A. The County As a Place In Which To Live

A majority of respondents in both counties feel that their county is a good place in which to live. However, more Burnett than Forest respondents are satisfied with their county. Nearly 75 percent of Burnett County and about 65 percent of Forest County respondents say that their county is a good place in which to live. Less than 20 percent of the Burnett sample, and slightly more than 25 percent in Forest say their county is about the same as other counties. Only six percent of the Burnett and eight percent of the Forest respondents feel that their county is a poorer place to live than most counties.

When asked what they like about their county, about one-third of the respondents in both counties list location and climate as the main reason, while about 20 percent list sports and recreation. Other frequently cited reasons include the presence of friends, neighbors and relatives, and a good place for the home and retirement. Nearly 20 percent of the Forest respondents and about 10 percent of the Burnett respondents could think of nothing that they liked about the county.

When asked what they dislike about their county, location and climate is also cited as a major area of discontent. Nearly 20 percent

of Burnett and about 15 percent of the Forest County respondents list this reason. About 15 percent of the Forest respondents and 7 percent of Burnett list income and occupation. Other major dislikes include taxes, as well as inadequate facilities.

In addition, about 50 percent of the Forest respondents and 40 percent of Burnett say that they can think of nothing that they dislike about their county.

About one in five of the open-country residents in both Burnett and Forest counties have considered migrating from the area. Reasons cited for staying are varied, although in Burnett County half of those who have considered migrating say they could not sell their property, and thus could not afford to leave. Less than one-fourth of those in Forest County list inability to sell their property as a reason for staying in the county. Other reasons cited for remaining are nearly as numerous as the number of people interviewed. A small number--three families in Burnett and two families in Forest--were in the process of moving at the time of the survey.

B. The Individual's Role in Making Improvements

A larger percentage of respondents in Burnett County feel that they can play a part in the improvement of their county than do residents of Forest County. In Burnett, one-half of those sampled respond "yes" when asked if they feel that they as individuals can play a part in improving the county, as compared to less than 40 percent of the Forest County respondents. In Burnett, almost 40 percent respond "no" while 10 percent are undecided, as compared to nearly 50 percent responding "no" in Forest and nearly 15 percent undecided.

In both counties, statistically significant differences are found between the feeling that one can or cannot play a part in improvement depending upon one's age, occupation, and income--although the significance levels vary between counties and between indicators. In general, older people and people with lower incomes feel that they can play a lesser role in making improvements than do younger people, people with higher incomes and people who are working.

Only eight percent of Forest County residents over the age of 65 feel they can play a part in making improvements, while more than 30 percent of Burnett County residents over 65 feel they have a role to play in making improvements.

Differences in response can also be attributed to occupation. In both counties, larger percentages of farmers than blue collar workers, and larger percentages of white collar workers than farmers feel that they can play a part in making improvements. Differences also exist between the two counties: in Burnett, 85 percent of white collar workers, nearly 70 percent of farmers, and slightly less than one-half of blue collar workers say that they can play a part; in Forest, about two-thirds of white collar workers, half of the farmers and about 40 percent of blue collar workers feel that they can play a part in improving the county.

Income seems to divide respondents into two rather distinct groups--a large percentage of respondents earning under $4000 per year say they do not feel they can play a part in improving the county. Of those earning under $2000, about 20 percent of Forest and 25 percent of Burnett County respondents felt they can play a part. Of

those earning between $2000 and $3999, about 25 percent of Forest, and 45 percent of Burnett respond "yes." Of those earning between $4000 and $5999 per year, half of those in Forest, and 65 percent of Burnett interviewees respond "yes;" and of those earning over $6000 per year, slightly more than half of Forest and 80 percent of Burnett respondents say they feel they can play a part in making improvements.

A statistically significant relationship is found between Forest County respondents who feel they can or cannot make changes and the educational attainment level of each group. Increased education is associated with positive feelings of being able to play a part in making improvements. Only about 15 percent of the Forest County respondents with fewer than eight years of education respond "yes;" 40 percent of those who have had between eight and eleven years of education feel they can; and 55 percent of those with 12 or more years of formal education feel they can play a part in making improvements in the county.

Several tables showing the above relationships in detail are included in Appendix A, Tables 1-4.

C. County Problems

According to the respondents, both Forest and Burnett County are beset with a variety of problems, but above them all stands the need for improved employment opportunities. Respondents point this out both when they list their county's major problems and when they evaluate selected county services and facilities.

In Forest County, 40 percent of the respondents list problems concerning employment. This is more than twice that of the next

most mentioned problem area. The same is true in Burnett County, where nearly 30 percent list problems relating to employment (see Table 12). In evaluating their county's employment opportunities, nearly 80 percent of the respondents from both counties express need for improvement. Half of the Burnett respondents say employment opportunities are "inadequate," a third say they "need some improvement" and only one in five say they are "adequate." In Forest County, nearly 60 percent term employment opportunities "inadequate;" 15 percent say some improvement is needed; and only about 20 percent judge them "adequate." In both counties, comparison of respondents' rating of employment opportunities by age, income, occupation and education show no statistically significant relationship.

A second major area of problems includes various types of facilities, such as those needed for recreation, better health care, improved roads, and land conservation. About one-sixth of the respondents in both counties list these as their county's major problems.

Other problems seen by the respondents generally fall into one of the following two categories: 1) Those relating to government, such as heavy taxes, too much welfare, too much government spending, and interference in local affairs (sixteen percent of the Burnett respondents list these); and 2) those relating to individuals--attitudes of people, crime, drinking, etc. Some 10 percent of Burnett and only four percent of Forest respondents list these latter types of problems.

In both counties, about one of every five persons interviewed respond "don't know" when asked what the major problem of the county is.

Table 12. Reported Major County Problems, Burnett and Forest Counties*

1967

	Burnett		Forest	
	No.	%	No.	%
INCOME AND OCCUPATION	35	27.7	49	40.0
Unemployment	27	21.4	45	36.8
Low wages	8	6.3	3	2.4
Other	0	0.0	1	0.8
FACILITIES	20	16.0	23	18.7
Lack of health facilities	6	4.8	4	3.3
Lack of recreation	3	2.4	6	4.9
Poor roads	3	2.4	5	4.1
Others	8	6.4	8	6.4
GOVERNMENT	20	15.9	9	8.0
Taxes	11	8.7	2	1.6
Too much welfare	4	3.2	0	0.0
Others	5	4.0	8	6.4
PERSONAL	13	10.4	6	4.8
DON'T KNOW	27	21.4	27	22.0

*Response to the Question: "What are the most serious problems in (your) county today?"

More than half of the Forest County respondents, and about four of every ten Burnett County respondents do not feel anything is being done to solve the problem which they feel is of the most concern. Specific percentages follow in Appendix A, Table 5.

Evaluation of County Services and Facilities

More Burnett County respondents are satisfied with the facilities and services in their county than are Forest County respondents. Better than half of them reportedly feel that services and facilities are "adequate;" another 45 percent say services and facilities can use some improvement; and only four percent say they are inadequate. In Forest County, however, only about 40 percent judge services and facilities as adequate; more than half say they need some improvement, and 6.5 percent judge them as inadequate.

Comparison of Burnett respondents' age, education, occupation and income with their judgment of county services and facilities shows no statistically significant relationships.

However, a similar comparison in Forest County shows a statistically significant relationship between income and the rating of facilities and services (see Appendix A, Table 6). Slightly larger percentages of people with lower annual incomes rate the agencies and services as more adequate than do higher income people. Of those earning less than $2000, more than half rate services and facilities as adequate and of those earning between $2000 and $3999, about 45 percent rate them adequate. Similarly, 40 percent of those earning over $6000 rate them adequate. However, some dissension is found in the

respondents earning between $4000 and $5999; in this group only 20 percent rated services and facilities as adequate.

Looking more closely at ratings of specific services and facilities, respondents in both counties generally rate religious facilities, public utilities, welfare and educational facilities as being more adequate than other facilities. As mentioned above, employment opportunities are rated as least adequate in both counties.

When comparing the two counties, Forest County respondents rate health, recreational, and housing facilities in their county as less adequate that do Burnett County residents. Only about 30 percent of the Forest respondents feel that health facilities are adequate, for instance, as compared to 60 percent of Burnett respondents; one-fourth of the Forest County respondents feel that recreational facilities are adequate, compared to 40 percent in Burnett; and 35 percent of Forest respondents feel that housing facilities are adequate, compared to more than 40 percent of Burnett respondents. Detailed figures on these ratings of the selected facilities and services are contained in Table 13.

A majority of respondents in both counties feel that housing facilities are less than adequate, although Burnett respondents are more satisfied with their county's housing facilities than are Forest respondents. Whereas 40 percent of Burnett respondents judge housing facilities adequate, only 20 percent of Forest respondents do so.

In both counties, larger percentages of lower income people evaluate housing facilities as being more adequate than do higher income families, although this trend is statistically significant

for Forest alone. In Forest County, 55 percent of those with incomes less than $2000 per year feel that housing facilities are adequate; 45 percent of those earning between $2000 and $3999 say that they are adequate; 35 percent between $4000 and $5999 agree; and only 13 percent of those earning more than $6000 per year say housing facilities are adequate.

In Burnett County, percentages of those judging housing facilities as adequate are 50 percent of those earning less than $2000; 45 percent of those earning between $2000 and $3999; 35 percent of those earning between $4000 and $5999; and about 25 percent of those earning over $6000 (see Appendix A, Table 7).

Evaluation of Selected Agencies and Programs

This section of the study deals with the use of, and the attitudes toward, selected federal, state and county agencies and programs operating in Burnett and Forest Counties.

Agency/Program Use.

Use was determined through the response to the question "Have you or your immediate family used this service?" The agencies and programs include four farm programs, five poverty programs, and two miscellaneous agencies. A list of the agencies and programs and a brief outline of their purposes is enclosed in Appendix B.

As would be expected, the more established farm-related programs have been used by larger percentages of people in both counties than have the newer poverty programs included in the survey.

In Burnett County, more than half of the families have used services of the Agricultural Stabilization and Concervation Service (ASCS).

Table 13. Attitudes of Household Heads Toward County Services and Facilities, Burnett and Forest Counties, 1967

Service/Facility	Adequate	Some Improvement Needed	Inadequate	Don't Know	No Data	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Recreation	38.9	36.5	21.4	2.4	0.8	100.0*
	24.4	39.0	32.5	4.1	--	100.0**
Education	73.8	19.8	3.2	3.2	--	100.0
	65.0	24.4	7.3	3.3	--	100.0
Health Facilities	59.5	25.4	11.1	3.2	0.8	100.0
	27.6	32.5	37.4	2.4	--	99.9
Welfare	69.0	7.1	0.8	22.2	0.8	99.9
	71.5	6.5	3.3	18.7	--	100.0
Commercial	57.1	27.8	14.3	--	0.8	100.0
	52.8	19.5	26.8	0.8	--	99.9
Employment Opportunities	20.6	29.4	46.8	2.4	0.8	100.0
	22.0	15.4	58.5	4.1	--	100.0
Religious	95.2	2.4	--	1.6	0.8	100.0
	91.9	4.1	1.6	2.4	--	100.0
Housing	42.1	30.2	18.3	8.7	0.8	100.1
	35.0	33.3	27.6	4.1	--	100.0
Cultural Opportunities	38.1	30.2	27.0	4.0	0.8	100.1
	37.4	24.4	32.5	5.7	--	100.0
Public Utilities	75.4	23.0	1.6	--	--	100.0
	74.0	22.8	3.3	--	--	100.1

*Burnett County: N = 126
**Forest County: N = 123

About 40 percent of the respondents have used Extension Service programs and the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), and only about 10 percent have used the Farm Home Administration (FHA). In Forest County, about 30 percent of the respondents have used the ASCS; 20 percent have used the Extension and SCS programs; and about 10 percent have used the FHA.

Use of agencies and programs in Forest County again reflects the employment problem in the county. Agencies which the largest percentage of respondents report having used were the Wisconsin State Employment Service and "public welfare." Reported use of these programs is much higher in Forest than in Burnett County. More than one-third of the Forest County respondents report having used the state employment service, as compared to one-sixth of the Burnett respondents. In addition, nearly one-third of the Forest County respondents list having received public welfare, whereas only 6.5 percent of the Burnett respondents do so.

Detailed information of reported use of each specific program or agency is included in Table 14.

Agency/Program Evaluation

To determine attitudes toward various agencies and programs, respondents were asked to evaluate the programs and agencies according to several continua--1) good-bad; 2) necessary-unnecessary; 3) successful-unsuccessful; 4) sensible-foolish. Responses were then combined into the following categories: "favorable," "neutral," "unfavorable," and "don't know". Those evaluated include four farm related programs, six poverty programs, and three miscellaneous agencies. A list of these agencies and programs also is contained in Appendix B.

In general, respondents tend to evaluate all programs and agencies more favorably than unfavorably. Wide variation exists among programs, however, in the percentages of respondents who did in fact offer their opinions on the programs--percentages of those marking "don't know" range from 87.8 percent (Forest County, Title V) to 11.9 percent (Burnett County, Wisconsin Conservation Service).

Larger percentages of Burnett County respondents give favorable evaluations of farm-oriented programs than do Forest County respondents. However, larger percentages of the Forest County residents respond "don't know" about these farm-oriented programs.

In a comparison of those who have or have not used the selected farm programs against the respondents' evaluation of these programs, only one statistically significant relationship is found--rating of Extension by use of Extension in Burnett County (see Appendix A, Table 8). Of the Forest County respondents who have used Extension, 38 rate it favorably, 14 "don't know" and only one feels it to be unfavorable; fo those who have not used Extension, 18 rate it favorably; 39 "don't know", and six are neutral.

Residents of both counties generally evaluate the various poverty programs more favorably than unfavorably. However, larger percentages of people respond "don't know" when judging poverty programs than when evaluating the farm-oriented programs. The major exception is evaluation of the Job Corps by residents of Forest County which has a Job Corps center in Blackwell. Nearly half respond favorably, and only 17 percent "don't know". The Job Corps received the largest percentage of favorable

Table 14. Family Use of Selected Public Programs and Agencies, Burnett and Forest Counties, 1967

Program or Agency	Burnett County			Forest County		
	yes* %	no* %	don't know of it* %	yes* %	no* %	don't know of it* %
Farm Related						
Extension Service	42.4	50.4	7.2	21.1	51.2	27.6
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS)	53.6	45.6	.8	30.9	55.3	13.8
Soil Conservation Service (SCS)	40.0	57.6	2.4	18.7	73.2	8.1
Farmers Home Administration (FHA)	11.2	82.4	6.4	10.6	78.0	11.4
Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA)	6.5	88.6	4.9	4.9	67.5	27.6
Title V Work Experience Program	.8	91.1	8.1	.8	48.0	51.2
Nelson Amendment Conservation Work	2.4	87.0	10.6	0.0	53.7	46.3
Public Welfare	6.5	93.5	0.0	29.5	70.7	0.0
Food Stamp Program	4.0	93.5	2.4	4.9	94.3	.8
Other						
Small Business Administration (SBA)	4.8	90.4	4.8	0.0	86.2	13.8
Wisconsin State Employment Service	16.8	82.4	.8	34.1	65.0	.8

*Response to the question: "Have you or your immediate family used this service?"

evaluations given to any poverty program in Forest County, but on the other hand, the 20 percent who gave "neutral" evaluations and the 12 percent who gave "unfavorable" evaluations are also the highest percentages given by Forest County residents in those two categories. Closer contact with the Job Corps because of the camp at Blackwell apparently increases percentages of people who do have opinions of the program--good, bad and undecided.

An interesting note on the program and agency evaluation is the response to the campaign term "War on Poverty." Much larger percentages of people express opinions on the "War on Poverty" than on any of its individual componant programs. In Burnett and Forest both, about one-fourth of the residents respond favorably while about one in five respond neutrally. In Burnett, one in six respond unfavorably and about 35 percent say "don't know." In Forest, only about one-tenth respond unfavorably, and 45 percent say "don't know."

For ratings of the poverty programs, comparisons by occupation, education, income and age showed no statistically significant differences in evaluation.

The miscellaneous programs included in the survey also receive more favorable than unfavorable responses, although the percentages in both counties vary widely among those responding "don't know."

Detailed responses on each of the individual programs and agencies are included in Table 15.

Attitudes of Residents

Another purpose of the study was to determine how well respondents

feel that county residents are working together to overcome the problems of their county. In general, larger percentages of Burnett than Forest respondents feel that county residents do work together cooperatively.

The most pronounced difference between the respondents from the two counties is in their feelings toward their respective county boards. In Burnett, two-thirds of the respondents agree that "the County Board is responsive to the needs of the area"; less than half of the Forest County respondents agree with this, however. Only about one in six of the Burnett respondents disagree, compared to one-fourth of the Forest respondents.

Responses to two other positively phrased questions dealing with cooperation also show differences between the two counties, although these differences are less pronounced than the differing attitudes toward the county boards. Almost 63 percent of Burnett respondents agree that "Town and country people work together to solve county problems," as compared to 55 percent of the Forest respondents; about 20 percent of Burnett, and 25 percent of Forest residents disagree. To the statement, "Many people are willing to give their time and talents to help this county," 57 percent in Burnett agree and about 25 percent disagree; in Forest, 52 percent agree and nearly 33 percent disagree.

In responding to a pair of negatively phrased statements, Forest County respondents again indicate more dissatisfaction with attitudes of county residents. To the statement that "There is too much talk and not enough action in solving sounty problems," 70 percent of Forest County residents agree and only 10 percent disagree; of the Burnett respondents, 50 percent agree, and 25 percent disagree. More than 65

Table 15. Attitudes of Household Heads Toward Selected Government Agencies and Programs, Burnett and Forest Counties, 1967

Program/Agency	Favorable	Neutral	Unfavorable	Don't Know
Farm Oriented Programs	%	%	%	%
Farmers Home Administration	36.9	3.0	.6	57.1*
	27.4	4.2	4.4	64.4**
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS)	43.2	10.0	8.3	34.1
	30.5	11.0	4.1	52.0
Soil Conservation Service (SCS)	60.1	10.2	2.8	24.6
	39.3	6.5	1.4	49.6
Extension	44.1	5.6	1.0	44.4
	22.2	5.9	1.4	67.5
Poverty Programs				
Head Start	22.6	7.0	2.2	66.7
	37.8	10.6	7.0	43.1
Vista	17.4	5.4	1.8	73.0
	21.5	7.0	4.7	65.0
Job Corps	37.1	10.8	6.0	43.7
	49.0	19.4	12.2	17.1
Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA)	39.4	9.5	2.2	48.4
	21.7	2.7	2.4	69.9
Title V.	9.8	1.6	.6	86.5
	7.5	2.8	.2	87.8
Nelson Amendment	19.4	3.8	2.2	71.4
	11.2	3.4	0.0	83.7
"War on Poverty"	27.8	18.7	15.5	35.7
	25.9	16.1	11.6	44.7
Other Programs				
Wisconsin Conservation Service	63.3	14.5	5.2	11.9
	58.9	5.7	7.0	25.2
Federal Forest Service	33.7	4.4	1.6	58.7
	60.0	4.3	.8	33.3
Small Business Administration	31.0	7.8	1.7	57.9
	17.1	3.0	1.8	76.4

*Burnett County
**Forest County

Table 16. Assessment of County Attitudes by Household Head, Burnett and Forest Counties, 1967

Town and Country People work together to solve county problems.	62.7	13.5	19.1	4.8
There is too much talk and not enough action in solving county problems.	50.7	20.6	26.2	2.4
Many people lack confidence in the ability of this county to grow and prosper.	54.0	14.3	30.2	1.6
The County Board is responsive to the needs of the area.	67.5	15.9	13.5	3.2
Many people are willing to give their time and talents to help this county.	57.2	12.7	23.8	6.3
Town and County People work together to solve county problems.	55.2	16.3	24.4	4.1
There is too much talk and not enough action in solving county problems.				
Many people lack confidence in the ability of this county to grow and prosper.				
The County Board is responsive to the needs of the area.				
Many people are willing to give their time and talents to help this county.				

percent of Forest residents agree that "Many people lack confidence in the ability of this county to grow and prosper," as compared to nearly 55 percent of Burnett respondents; about 20 percent of the Forest County respondents disagree, as compared to 30 percent of the Burnett County respondents.

Comparisons: Household Heads With Agency and Institutional Heads

The attitudes of selected agency and institutional heads in the counties toward county services, facilities and county residents was obtained through a questionnaire supplemental to the main survey. A list of those agency and institutional heads interviewed can be found in Appendix B.

Household heads in the main survey tend to rate county services and facilities more favorably than do agency heads. However, two services or facilities--welfare and employment-- are rated as being more adequate by agency heads than by household heads. Welfare is seen as adequate by 80 percent of the agency heads in Burnett while 69 percent of the household heads respond in the same manner. In Forest, eighty percent of the agency respondents feel welfare is adequate, while 71.5 percent of the household heads agree. In Burnett, employment opportunities are also seen as less adequate by household heads. Forty percent of the agency or institutional heads see employment opportunities as adequate, while only 20.6 percent of household heads see it as adequate. No other item shows a difference between household and agency heads in Forest.

Data concerning responses about the attitudes and actions of county residents show that household heads generally rate their fellow residents less favorably than do agency and institutional heads. On all five items Forest household heads are more negative in their assessment of fellow residents. The greatest difference between household heads and agency heads occurs with the statement "Town and country poeple work together to solve county problems." Eighty percent of the agency respondents agree with the statement while only 52.8 percent of the household heads agree. However, in Burnett, agency and institutional heads are more negative than household heads on two of the five items. A greater percentage of agency heads feel "There was too much talk and not enough action," and that "Many people lack confidence in the ability of this county to grow and prosper," than do household heads. The difference in percentages is 65 to 44.4 percent and 60 to 50.8 percent, respectively.

APPENDIX A

Table 1: Feeling of Being Able to Play a Part in County Improvements, by age, Burnett and Forest Counties, 1967.

BURNETT COUNTY

Age	Yes No.	Yes %	No No.	No %	Undecided No.	Undecided %	Total No.	Total %
15-34	4	80.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	5	100.0
35-49	24	72.7	8	24.2	1	3.0	33	100.0
50-64	21	50.0	20	47.6	1	2.4	42	100.0
65 +	15	32.6	20	43.5	11	23.9	46	100.0

$X^2 = 23.34$ df = 6 sig. = .001

FOREST COUNTY

Age	Yes No.	Yes %	No No.	No %-	Undecided No.	Undecided %	Total No.	Total %
15-34	14	70.0	3	15.0	3	15.0	20	100.0
35-49	15	41.7	13	36.1	8	22.2	36	100.0
50-64	16	38.1	22	52.4	4	9.5	42	100.0
65 +	2	8.0	21	84.0	2	8.0	25	100.0

$X^2 = 26.93$ df = 6 sig. = .001

Response to the Question: Do you feel you can play a part in improving the county?

APPENDIX A

Table 2: Feeling of Being Able to Play a Part in County Improvements, by Occupation, Burnett and Forest Counties, 1967.

BURNETT COUNTY

Occupation	Yes No.	Yes %	No No.	No %	Undecided No.	Undecided %	Total No.	Total %
Not in Labor Force	3	60.0	1	20.0	1	20.0	5	100.0
White Collar	11	84.6	1	7.7	1	7.7	13	100.0
Blue Collar	21	67.7	8	25.8	2	6.5	31	100.0
Farmer	18	47.4	18	47.4	2	5.3	38	100.0
Retired	11	28.2	21	53.8	7	17.9	39	100.0

$X^2 = 20.92$ df = 8 sig. = .01

FOREST COUNTY

	Yes No.	Yes %	No No.	No %	Undecided No.	Undecided %	Total No.	Total %
Not in Labor Force	1	14.3	5	71.4	1	14.3	7	100.0
White Collar	10	66.7	4	26.7	1	6.7	15	100.0
Blue Collar	10	39.7	5	46.6	5	13.8	20	100.0
Farmer	23	50.0	27	25.0	8	25.0	58	100.0
Retired	3	13.0	18	78.3	2	8.7	23	100.0

$X^2 = 20.45$ df = 8 sig. = .01

Response to the Question: Do you feel you can play a part in improving the county?

APPENDIX A

Table 3: Feeling of Being Able to Play a Part in County Improvements, by Income, Burnett and Forest Counties, 1967.

BURNETT COUNTY

Income	Yes No.	Yes %	No No.	No %	Undecided No.	Undecided %	Total No.	Total %
Under $2,000	8	26.7	14	46.7	8	26.7	30	100.0
$2,000-$3,999	19	44.2	20	46.5	4	9.3	43	100.0
$4,000-$5,999	15	65.2	8	34.8	0	0.0	23	100.0
$6,000 and over	21	80.8	4	15.4	1	3.8	26	100.0

$X^2 = 25.06$ df = 6 sig. = .001

FOREST COUNTY

	Yes No.	Yes %	No No.	No %	Undecided No.	Undecided %	Total No.	Total %
Under $2,000	6	20.7	19	65.5	4	13.8	29	100.0
$2,000-$3,999	8	25.8	16	51.6	7	22.6	31	100.0
$4,000-$5,999	10	50.0	8	40.0	2	10.0	20	100.0
$6,000 and over	21	53.3	14	36.8	3	7.9	38	100.0
Other	2	40.0	2	40.0	1	20.0	5	100.0

$X^2 = 13.33$ df = 6 sig. = .05

Response to Question: Do you feel you can play a part in improving the county?

APPENDIX A

Table 4: Feeling of Being Able to Play a Part in County Improvements by education, Burnett and Forest County, 1967

BURNETT COUNTY

Education	Yes No.	Yes %	No No.	No %	Undecided No.	Undecided %	Total No.	Total %
Less Than 8 Years	3	18.8	10	62.5	3	18.8	16	100.0
8-11 Years	39	50.6	30	39.0	8	10.4	77	100.0
12 and Over	22	66.7	9	27.3	2	6.1	33	100.0

$X^2 = 9.99$ df = 4 sig. = N.S.

FOREST COUNTY

	Yes No.	Yes %	No No.	No %	Undecided No.	Undecided %	Total No.	Total %
Less Than 8 Years	4	13.8	22	75.9	3	10.3	29	100.0
8-11 Years	22	40.0	24	43.6	9	16.4	55	100.0
12 and Over	21	55.3	12	31.6	5	13.2	38	100.0
Other	0		1	100.0	0		1	100.0

$X^2 = 15.02$ df = 4 sig. = .01

Response to Question: Do you feel you can play a part in improving the county?

APPENDIX A

Table 5: Is Anything Being Done to Solve the County's Problems, Burnett and Forest Counties, 1967.

	Burnett		Forest	
	No.	%	No.	%
No	48	38.1	65	52.8
Yes	32	25.4	20	16.3
Don't Know	7	5.6	5	4.1
No Answer	34	27.0	31	25.2
No Data	5	4.0	2	1.6

Response to Question: Do you Feel Anything Is Being Done To Solve The County's Problems?

APPENDIX A

Table 6: Adequacy of County Services and Facilities by Income, Burnett and Forest Counties, 1967.

BURNETT COUNTY

Income	Inadequate No.	%	Improvement Needed No.	%	Adequate No.	%	Total No.	%
Less than $2,000	1	3.3	12	40.0	17	56.7	30	100.0
$2,000-$3,999	1	2.3	19	44.2	23	53.5	43	100.0
$4,000-$5,999	2	8.7	7	30.4	14	60.9	23	100.0
$6,000 and over	1	3.8	17	65.4	8	30.8	26	100.0
Other	0	0.0	1	25.0	3	75.0	4	100.0
Total	5		56		65		126	

$X^2 = 7.99$ df = 6 sig. = N.S.

FOREST COUNTY

Income	Inadequate No.	%	Improvement Needed No.	%	Adequate No.	%	Total No.	%
Less than $2,000	2	6.9	12	41.4	15	51.7	29	100.0
$2,000-$3,999	0	0.0	17	54.8	14	45.2	31	100.0
$4,000-$5,999	0	0.0	16	80.0	4	20.0	20	100.0
$6,000 and over	5	13.2	18	47.4	15	39.5	38	100.0
Other	1	20.0	3	60.0	1	20.0	5	100.0
Total	8		66		49		123	

$X^2 = 13.26$ df = 6 sig. = .05

APPENDIX A

Table 7: Adequacy of Housing Facilities by Income, Burnett and Forest Counties, 1967.

BURNETT COUNTY

Income	Inadequate No.	%	Improvement Needed No.	%	Adequate No.	%	Total No.	%
Less than $2,000	8	26.7	7	23.3	15	50.0	30	100.0
$2,000-$3,999	11	25.6	12	27.9	20	46.5	43	100.0
$4,000-$5,999	4	17.4	11	47.8	8	34.8	23	100.0
$6,000 and over	11	42.3	8	30.8	7	26.9	26	100.0
Other	1	25.0	0	0.0	3	75.0	4	100.0
Total	35		38		53		126	

$X^2 = 8.12$ df = 6 sig. = N.S.

FOREST COUNTY

Income	Inadequate No.	%	Improvement Needed No.	%	Adequate No.	%	Total No.	%
Less than $2,000	8	27.6	5	17.2	16	55.2	29	100.0
$2,000-$3,999	8	25.8	9	29.0	14	45.2	31	100.0
$4,000-$5,999	7	35.0	6	30.0	7	35.0	20	100.0
$6,000 and over	14	36.8	19	50.0	5	13.2	38	100.0
Other	2	40.0	2	40.0	1	20.0	5	100.0
Total	39		41		43		123	

$X^2 = 15.89$ df = 6 sig. = .02

APPENDIX A

Table 8: Evaluation of Extension by Use of Extension, Burnett and Forest Counties, 1967

BURNETT COUNTY

Use	Favorable No.	%	Neutral No.	%	Unfavorable No.	%	Don't Know No.	%	Total No.	%
	Evaluation									
No	18	28.6	6	9.5	0	0.0	39	61.9	63	100.0
Yes	38	71.7	0	0.0	1	1.9	14	26.4	53	100.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	100.0	10	100.0
Total	56		6		1		63		126	

$X^2 = 11.21$ df = 2 sig. = .01

FOREST COUNTY

Use	Favorable No.	%	Neutral No.	%	Unfavorable No.	%	Don't Know No.	%	Total No.	%
	Evaluation									
No	12	19.0	4	6.3	1	1.6	46	73.0	63	100.0
Yes	15	57.7	2	7.7	1	3.8	8	30.8	26	100.0
Other	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	33	97.1	34	100.0
Total	28		6		2		87		123	

$X^2 = .97$ df = 2 sig. = N.S.

APPENDIX B

Agencies and Institutions Sampled: Supplementary Survey

Extension Service

Farmers Home Administration

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

Soil Conservation Service

Small Business Administration

Wisconsin State Employment Service

Welfare (county)

Public Health Nurse (county)

Federal Forest Service

Wisconsin Conservation Department

High School Principals

Banks

County Board Chairman

Development Groups

Newspaper Editors

Major Employers

Tribal Representatives to the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council

APPENDIX B

Agencies and Programs Used and Evaluated by Household Heads:
Main Survey

The Extension Service conducts educational programs to diffuse useful and practical information in the fields of agricultural production and marketing, community and resource development, home economics and consumer education, and youth development. (Use and Evaluation)

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture develops and administers special cost-sharing programs of land, water, wildlife, and forest conservation and development on farms. ASCS also helps stabilize farm income through price support, acreage allotment, marketing quota, farm storage facility loan, and stabilization payment programs. (Use and Evaluation)

The Farmers Home Administration, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, serves eligible farmers and other rural residents with credit and needed technical help on farm and money management problems. Loans are made only to applicants unable to obtain adequate credit from other sources at reasonable rates and terms. (Use and Evaluation)

The Soil Conservation Service is the technical soil and water conservation agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It is responsible for developing and carrying out a national program of conservation for land and water resources. (Use and Evaluation)

The Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 helps determine employer and worker job training needs and arranges for appropriate training of unemployed or underemployed workers and youth. The program pays training allowances, provides counseling, job placement, and related services. (Use and Evaluation)

Title V of the Economic Opportunity Act primarily helps unemployed fathers and other needy heads of families to get work experience and job training. Grants are up to 100 percent of the cost. (Use and Evaluation)

The Nelson Ammendment to the Economic Opportunity Act (now called Operation Mainstream) provides work training and employment projects for chronically unemployed poor adults to better and beautify the area served by the project. Up to 90 percent of the funds will be paid by the federal government. (Use and Evaluation)

Public Welfare Department (County) administers aid to the blind, to dependent children, to the permanently disabled; relief to needy Indians, old age assistance, and child welfare. Public Welfare also has other welfare functions delegated to it. (Use)

Food Stamp Program is designed to improve the diets of low-income households and expand the market for domestically produced food by supplementing the food purchasing power of eligible low-income families. Families exchange the money they would normally be expected to spend for food for coupons worth more. The U.S. Government pays the difference between what the family pays and the value of the food coupons. (Use)

The Small Business Administration makes loans to small firms that are unable to obtain funds from a bank. Most of its business loans are made with bank participation. SBA will make a direct government loan only if the firm cannot obtain bank participation. (Use and Evaluation)

The Wisconsin State Employment Service provides a full range of employment service facilities including such services as aptitude testing and job placement. It also cooperates with and administers other federal and state employment and training programs. (Use)

Project Head Start provides grants (up to 90 percent of cost) to communities, schools, or any non-profit, non-political organization to develop pre-school training, health, and social activities for children in low-income communities. (Evaluation)

Vista volunteers, also under the Economic Opportunity Act, may be requested by a sponsoring group which can be local, state or federal, in most cases at no cost to the sponsor. The volunteers perform a variety of services depending on the needs and ingenuity of the sponsor. But the volunteer is to work directly with the poverty population and this involvement should move the poor toward specific goals. Self-help, instead of dependency, is the focus. (Evaluation)

The Job Corps is a national voluntary program of the Office of Economic Opportunity. It prepares youths from low-income families for better citizenship and increases their employability by providing them with education, vocational training and useful work experience. Members receive a small income while in training. (Evaluation)

The Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture strives to conserve and utilize properly the Nation's forest resources. It manages the national forests for maximum utilization according to multiple-use plans. Certain programs also permit Service foresters to give professional guidance and technical assistance to woodland owners and timber processors. (Evaluation)

The Wisconsin Conservation Department provides a system of protection, development and use of Wisconsin's natural resources. (Evaluation)